

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-4 (cancelled)

5. (currently amended) ~~A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 1~~ A method for printing a halftone digital image on both a printing press and a color proofer using the same binary digital data comprising:
generating binary digital data that defines a halftone image,
the binary digital data representing presence or absence of micropixels in the forming of halftone dots;
making a printing plate from said binary digital data;
making a press sheet using said printing press with said printing plate;
operating upon said binary digital data by a dot-gain processor for conditioning said binary digital data to provide a predetermined level of dot-gain, the dot-gain providing binary digital data corresponding to increasing sizes of halftone dots by adding respective micropixels thereto;
providing said conditioned binary digital data to said color proofer;
printing a halftone color proof on said color proofer; and
wherein a raster image processor provides dot-gain in generating of said conditioned binary digital data, the dot-gain provided by said raster image processor being conditioned for use by the color proofer; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said raster image processor and build in dot-gain correction to form binary digital data that is conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press.

6. (currently amended) A method for printing a halftone digital image as in ~~claim 9~~ claim 5 wherein any dot-gain provided maintains

halftone dot fidelity.

7. (currently amended) ~~A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 1~~ A method for printing a halftone digital image on both a printing press and a color proofer using the same binary digital data comprising:
generating binary digital data that defines a halftone image,
the binary digital data representing presence or absence of micropixels in the forming of halftone dots;
making a printing plate from said binary digital data;
making a press sheet using said printing press with said printing plate;
operating upon said binary digital data by a dot-gain processor for conditioning said binary digital data to provide a predetermined level of dot-gain, the dot-gain providing binary digital data corresponding to increasing sizes of halftone dots by adding respective micropixels thereto;
providing said conditioned binary digital data to said color proofer;
printing a halftone color proof on said color proofer; and
wherein a raster image processor provides dot-gain in generating of said conditioned binary digital data, the dot-gain provided by said raster image processor being conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said raster image processor and build in dot-gain correction to form the binary digital data that is conditioned for use in forming of a color proof by said color proofer.

8. (currently amended) A method for printing a halftone digital image as in ~~claim 9~~ claim 7 wherein any dot-gain provided maintains halftone dot fidelity.

9. (currently amended) ~~A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 1~~ A method for printing a halftone digital image on both a printing press and a color proofer using the same binary digital data comprising:
generating binary digital data that defines a halftone image,

the binary digital data representing presence or absence of micropixels in the forming of halftone dots;

making a printing plate from said binary digital data;

making a press sheet using said printing press with said printing plate;

operating upon said binary digital data by a dot-gain processor for conditioning said binary digital data to provide a predetermined level of dot-gain, the dot-gain providing binary digital data corresponding to increasing sizes of halftone dots by adding respective micropixels thereto;

providing said conditioned binary digital data to said color proofer;

printing a halftone color proof on said color proofer; and

wherein a raster image processor provides dot-gain in generating of said conditioned binary digital data; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said raster image processor and build in dot-gain correction to form binary digital data that is conditioned for use in forming of a color proof by said color proofer; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said raster image processor and build in a dot-gain that is conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press.

10. (previously presented) A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 9 wherein any dot-gain provided maintains halftone dot fidelity.

11. (currently amended) ~~A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 1~~ A method for printing a halftone digital image on both a printing press and a color proofer using the same binary digital data comprising:

generating binary digital data that defines a halftone image, the binary digital data representing presence or absence of micropixels in the forming of halftone dots;

making a printing plate from said binary digital data;

making a press sheet using said printing press with said printing plate;

operating upon said binary digital data by a dot-gain processor for conditioning said binary digital data to provide a predetermined level of dot-gain, the dot-gain providing binary digital data corresponding to increasing sizes of halftone dots by adding respective micropixels thereto;

providing said conditioned binary digital data to said color proofer;

printing a halftone color proof on said color proofer; and

wherein a processor provides dot-gain in generating of said conditioned binary digital data, the dot-gain provided by said processor being conditioned for use by the color proofer; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said processor and build in dot-gain correction to form binary digital data that is conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press.

12. (previously presented) A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 11 wherein any dot-gain provided maintains halftone dot fidelity.

13. (currently amended) ~~A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 1~~ A method for printing a halftone digital image on both a printing press and a color proofer using the same binary digital data comprising:
generating binary digital data that defines a halftone image,
the binary digital data representing presence or absence of micropixels in the forming of halftone dots;

making a printing plate from said binary digital data;

making a press sheet using said printing press with said printing plate;

operating upon said binary digital data by a dot-gain processor for conditioning said binary digital data to provide a predetermined level of dot-gain, the dot-gain providing binary digital data corresponding to increasing sizes of halftone dots by adding respective micropixels thereto;

providing said conditioned binary digital data to said color proofer;

printing a halftone color proof on said color proofer; and

wherein a processor provides dot-gain in generating of said conditioned binary digital data, the dot-gain provided by said processor being conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said processor and build in dot-gain correction to form the binary digital data that is conditioned for use in forming of a color proof by said color proofer.

14. (previously presented) The A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 13 wherein any dot-gain provided maintains halftone dot fidelity.

15. (currently amended) ~~A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 1~~ A method for printing a halftone digital image on both a printing press and a color proofer using the same binary digital data comprising:
generating binary digital data that defines a halftone image,
the binary digital data representing presence or absence of micropixels in the forming of halftone dots;

making a printing plate from said binary digital data;
making a press sheet using said printing press with said printing plate;

operating upon said binary digital data by a dot-gain processor for conditioning said binary digital data to provide a predetermined level of dot-gain, the dot-gain providing binary digital data corresponding to increasing sizes of halftone dots by adding respective micropixels thereto;

providing said conditioned binary digital data to said color proofer;

printing a halftone color proof on said color proofer; and

wherein a processor provides dot-gain in generating of said conditioned binary digital data; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said processor and build in dot-gain correction to form binary digital data that is conditioned for use in forming of a color proof by said color proofer; and operating on said conditioned binary digital data to unbuild the dot-gain provided by said processor and build in a dot-gain to form binary image data that is conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by

said printing press.

16. (currently amended) A method for printing a halftone digital image as in ~~claim 9~~ claim 15 wherein any dot-gain provided maintains halftone dot fidelity.

17. (previously presented) A method for printing a halftone digital image as in claim 16 and wherein a digital film writer is used in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press and the binary data that is conditioned for use in forming of a printed sheet by said printing press is compensated for in operation of the digital film writer.